VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GEN^L. ADVERTISER.

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AGENTS for the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

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Stephen Bullock, Esq.	Port Gibson, M. Ter.

NOTICE.

RICHARD Apperson, Esq. Attorney at Law, is appointed an Agent, to collect the balances due for the Virginia Gazette, in the counties of Charlotte, Halifax, and Pittsylvania—and Mr. Hardin Davis, has the collection of balances in the counties of Albemarle, Amherst, Augusta, and Rockbridge. Those who are in arrears, it is hoped, will be prepared to make payment on application.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for cash, or country produce.

May 1805.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 15th day of July next, on the premises A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, on the little Bird Creek, in the county of Goochland, belonging to the estate of the late William Anderson, of London dec'd. and known by the name of Massies, containing by a late survey 2312 1-2 acres, divided into four lots of nearly equal extent. About two thirds of the tract, is now in woods, which is good Tobacco land, and the part cleared, has been but little worn.

Terms of sale, will be one fourth in ready money, and three annual instalments for the balance. Bond with approved security, and a deed of trust upon the land will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

Those inclined to view the land before the day of sale, will be shewn it by Mr. George Toler or Mr. William Toler adjoining, who can give information of the manner in which the lots are laid off.

BENJAMIN TOLER
Agent in fact, for the Executors of
WILLIAM ANDERSON, deceas'd.

Hanover; June 3d, 1805.

LAND for Sale.

THE Subscribers living in this place, have for sale, a Tract of LAND lying in the county of Louisa, and adjoining Yanceyville, containing 214 1 2 acres, more or less. The land is well timbered, and the same which was sold under a deed of trust from Francis Lockitt, deceased. A credit of one year will be given the purchaser, on securing the payment, bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid.

LYLE & McCREDIE.

Manchester, 1st June, 1805. 3w

Tobacco Land for Sale.

IN Amherst county, on Horseley's creek, 509 acres of rich TOBACCO LAND, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of Wincanton.—This land has the advantage of lying on the main road leading from Amherst courthouse to Waugh's ferry on James river, is a valuable stand for a country store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well underpinn'd with brick; also, a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size wall'd up with stone—there is also a taylor's and saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house, with three rooms below and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy-five acres cleared, all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation; it has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.—As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without reviewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferros & Boving who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make sale, and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

GILLIAT & KIRBY.

Richmond, March 19th, 1805.

THE above tract of Land and Improvements, will be offered for Sale at Amherst Court House, on Monday the 15th of July next, (being Court day,) on a credit of twelve, and eighteen months. A Deed of Trust will be required on the premises, or satisfactory security for punctual payment.

Gilliat & Kirby.

(tawtds)

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DESIROUS *to close his business in this place, as soon as possible, is induced to offer for sale, the following* VALUABLE PROPERTY, *viz.*—

A convenient two story Dwelling House, 24 feet square, having one room and a passage on the lower floor, two rooms on the second floor, and two good rooms in the garret; a cellar with plank floor, and divided into three apartments, one used for cooking; the yard inclosed with a brick wall seven feet high—the whole in good repair.—This tenement is situated near the Bell Tavern, on the cross street leading to the Rock Landing, and is insured in the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire in the state of Virginia, and the premiums paid.

Eleven unimproved half acre Lots, on Shockoe Hill.

600 acres Military Land in Kenhawa county, on the waters of Old Town creek, a branch of Ohio river, being part of a grant made to George Muse, Adam Stevens, Andrew Lewis, and others, in the year 1772.

25 tracts of Land in Montgomery county, containing 32,172½ acres, the whole patented in my name, viz.

4,000 acres surveyed 3d April, 1786, in Montgomery county, on Cole river.

3080 acres surveyed 24th July, 1786, in same county, on Sixteen Mile creek, adjoining the late gen. Washington's survey on Kenhawa river.

3062½ acres surveyed 23d July, 1786, in same county, on the Loop waters, waters of New river.

1000 acres surveyed 13th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

3210 acres surveyed 5th April, 1786, in same county, south of a creek running into Cole river.

2138 acres surveyed 21st February, 1787, in same county, on Cole river.

320 acres, surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's Creek and Little Blue Stout.

1300 acres, surveyed 16th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of the South Fork of Cole river, that heads against Guyandott.

95 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Glade creek.

78 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on a branch emptying into Glade creek, on the south side of the same, and about one mile above the ford of said creek.

500 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the North fork of Mud river, that heads against the Guyandott.

1500 acres, surveyed 12th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

2000 acres, surveyed 8th May, 1786, in same county, on the Great Kenhawa.

1000 acres, surveyed 16th May, 1786, in same county, and on same river.

263 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on the head of Glade creek.

214 acres, surveyed 7th Feb. 1787, in same county, on the waters of Glade creek, on the south side thereof.

135 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on the west end of Joe's Ridge, and on the waters of Glade creek.

154 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge.

228 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge, and the waters of Glade and Cooper's creek.

414 acres, surveyed 22d February, 1787, in same county, on the second fork of Cole river, on the road crossing from Piney river to Guyandott.

2000 acres, surveyed 26th February, 1787, in same county, under the big pipe Stem Knob, and running down both sides of the creek.

416 acres surveyed 4th February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's creek and Joe's Ridge.

380 acres surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Cooper's creek.

3,338 acres by survey 20th February, 1787, in same county, on the south fork of Cole river.

1,345 acres by survey 2d February 1787, in same county, on the head waters of little Blue Stone, about half a mile north from the white oak lick.

Three tracts of land in Monongalia county, patented in my name, viz:

350 acres by survey 1st June, 1796, in Monongalia county, adjoining Matthew Richey's land, and the Randolph county line, on the waters of Cheat river.

400 acres surveyed 20th October, 1797, in same county, adjoining lands of Abner Harper, above the mouth of White-day creek.

400 acres surveyed 15th November, 1797, in same county, adjoining Peter Drago, on Finches run, to include an improvement made in the year 1773.

1000 acres in same county, on the west of cheat-river, above the lands of Thomas Butler.

800 acres in same county, on Buffaloe creek, on a pre-emption right of David Gray.

250 acres in Greenbrier county, on Little deer creek, adjoining lands of Joseph McClung.

891 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 1st August 1787, on the waters of Piney river and Paint creek, waters of Kenhawa river.

435 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 30th June, 1786, joining the lands of Joseph Eaton, Richard Muse, and James McCorcle.

230 acres in Wythe county, surveyed 4th November, 1795, on the lead mine mill creek.

180 acres in Albemarle county, patent, dated 5th July 1787, on William Hill's creek, waters of Buck Island creek.

One undivided moiety of five lots, in the Town of Winchester, No's. 89, 90, 100, 101 and 109.

The above will be sold very low, and the terms made known on application to

Wm. AUSTIN.

Richmond, April 4th, 1805.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, 27 Ventose—19th March, 1805.

This day at two o'clock in the afternoon, his majesty the Emperor, repaired to the senate attended by the whole court, according to the order pronounced in the programme published yesterday, passing thro' an immense concourse of citizens who crowded to witness this sublime spectacle.

His majesty was received at the exterior gate of the senate, by the Grand Officers, and twenty four members of that body, who preceded him into the new hall.

His majesty seated himself upon the throne, surrounded by the princes, ministers, grand dignitaries of the empire, and grand officers of his household.

The grand master of ceremonies having taken the orders of the emperor, called M. de Semonville and M. de General Fezino, lately appointed senators, who were presented to his majesty by his imperial highness prince Joseph, grand elector, and took before him the oath prescribed by the constitution.

The grand master of ceremonies having again received the orders of his majesty, communicated them to M. Marat, minister of state, who read the following message and decree:

SENATORS,

The principality of Piombino, which France has so many years possessed, has been during all that time without any particular laws or superintendance. Situated in the heart of Tuscany, separated from our other possessions, we have thought it expedient to establish for it it a particular government. The country of Piombino is interesting to us on account of the facility it presents in communicating with the islands of Elba and Corsica: We have therefore considered it right to give this territory, under the supreme dominion of France, to our sister, the princess Eliza; at the same time conferring on her husband the title of Prince of the Empire. This donation is not an effect of fraternal tenderness, but an effect proceeding from, and conformably to, the public safety, the splendor of our crown, and the interest of our people.

NAPOLEON.
By the Emperor, H. B. MARET,
Secretary of State.

Palace of the Tuileries, 27 Ventose, 13.

NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God, and by the Constitution of the Republic, Emperor of the French, to all present and future time greeting.

We have decreed, and hereby decree, as follows.

Art. I. The emperor Napoleon cedes and gives, in full property, the principality of Piombino to the princess Eliza, his sister.

Art. II. The government of this state, and the right of the domain of the Prince, shall be hereditary in the descendants of the princess Eliza, and shall be perpetual in the elder branch: the younger branches and females having no more than a collateral legitimate right.

Art. III. At each mutation, the hereditary prince of Piombino, in order to be entitled to the succession must receive the investiture from the hands of the emperor of the French.

Art. IV. Children born, or to be born, of the princess Eliza, cannot marry without the consent of the emperor of the French.

Art. V. The posterity of the princess Eliza becoming extinct, or having forfeited its rights, by an infraction of the preceding article, the emperor of the French shall dispose of the principality of Piombino, in such manner as the interest of the country and of France shall seem to require.

Art. VI. The husband of the Princess Eliza shall assume the title of Prince of Piombino; and shall enjoy the rank and perogatives of a Prince of the French Empire.

Art. VII. The Prince of Piombino shall maintain in good condition the fortress of Piombino. He shall carefully preserve the communications with the island of Elba. He shall ensure the defence of the coasts by maintaining such batteries as may be judged necessary.

Art. VIII. The Prince of Piombino shall support, at his proper charge, for the defence of the coast and fortress, a battalion of five companies of eighty men each.

Art. IX. In receiving the investiture of his estate, the Prince of Piombino shall take an oath of the following tenor:

'I swear obedience and fidelity to his Majesty 'N....., Emperor of the French. I promise 'to succour with all my power, the French garrison 'of the island of Elba, to contribute all that in me 'lies to the supplying that isle with provitions; and 'I declare that I will not cease to fulfil, under all 'circumstances, the duties of a true and faithful 'subject, towards His Majesty the Emperor of the 'French.'

Signed, NAPOLEAN.
By the Emperor, H. B. MARET,
Secretary of State.

M. de Marescalchi, Minister of the Exterior relations of the Italian Republic, conducted by the Grand Master of Ceremonies; then ascended the Tribunal and read in the Italian language, the following:—

Extract from the Register of the State Consulta, 17th of March 1805.

The Consulta of State, having considered the Unanimous vote of the Consulta and United deputation of the 15th—having also considered the 60th article of the Constitution, relative to the constitutional initiative. *Decrees.*

Art I. Napolean the first, Emperor of the French, is King of Italy.

Art. II. The Crown of Italy is hereditary in his legitimative descendants, by the direct line, whether natural or adoptive, from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of females and of their issue.—The right of adoption cannot be extended to any other than a citizen of the French Empire, or of the Italian realm.

Art. III. On the moment when the foreign armies shall have withdrawn from the states of Naples, the Ionian Isles, and the Island of Malta, the Emperor Napolean shall transmit the hereditary crown of Italy to one of his legitimate male children, either natural or adoptive.

Art. IV. From the epoch of such transmission the crown of Italy cannot be again united with that of France in the same person; the succession of Napoleon the first, in the throne of Italy, must reside within the territory of the Italian Republic.

Art. V. Within the present year, the Emperor Napolean, with the advice of the electoral colleges, shall give a constitution to the Italian monarchy, founded upon a basis similar to that of the French Empire, and upon the same principles as the laws which he has already given to Italy.

Signed, NAPOLEAN.
MARESCALCHI, FENAROLI,
GUICCIARDI, CAPRARA,
PARADISSI, MELZI,
COSTABILI, LUOSI,

We command and ordain that these presents, sealed with the seal of state, and inserted in the bulletin of the laws, be addressed to the tribunals and the administrative authorities, to the end that they may transcribe them on their registers, observe, and cause them to be observed; and the Grand Judge, Minister of our Kingdom of Italy, is charged with the Execution of this our will.

NAPOLEAN.

By the Emperor and King.

MARESCHALCHI.

BOSTON, May 27.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the brig Superb, capt. Bosworth, from Liverpool, we have been supplied with London and Liverpool prints to the 23d April. The contents of these papers, though they afford no extraordinary details of intelligence, of a general nature, present many indications of active and immediate operations, both by "flood and field."—Among the few articles, we have been enabled to select, from the latest dates, will be observed, *that very important dispatches had been received from Russia, and that they were understood to be highly favourable to the prosecution of the war; that the grand expedition had actually sailed; that the naval armaments in the ports of France, Spain, and Holland had made many dispositions for putting to sea, having received on board large quantities of troops and military stores.*

In the earlier date of our present files of London papers, much is said of the improper conduct of Lord Melville, while at the head of the admiralty, and a very general interest excited by the manner in which the affair has been discussed in Parliament. It appears very fully that his lordship was actually guilty, either of speculating himself with the public money for his private interest, or knowingly suffering his secretary, (Mr. Trotter) to do so, to an immense amount; and that in consequence thereof, he has been compelled to resign his office, and suffer the disgrace of having a resolution passed against him in Parliament, of gross violation of the law, and a high breach of duty.

Lord Hawkesbury is said to have been appointed to the office of First Lord of the Admiralty thus vacated, and that Lord Harrowby succeeds to the Secretary of Home Department.

TOULON FLEET OUT.

Later and Important.

Captain Folgier arrived here on Saturday, in 35 days from Lisbon, is the bearer of the very interesting intelligence of the escape of the French fleet from Toulon. He states, that on the 14th April, the Doric transport ship, captain Lamb, arrived at Lisbon, dispatched from Sir J. Orde, off Cape St. Vincents, to the British minister, with news of the Toulon fleet being off Cadiz consisting of 10 sail of the line, and four frigates; that the Defence, of 74 guns, narrowly escaped being taken as she lay with her yards and topmasts down when the French fleet hove in sight. The English minister at Lisbon immediately ordered out two Packets the Orpheus frigate and a gun brig, then in port with dispatches for England; the brig was however obliged to put back, having sprung her bowsprit and foremast in crossing the Bar, 46 hours hours after sailing; captain F. spoke the British fleet under Sir J. Orde, consisting of two 74's and three frigates only, standing for England.

Captain Folgier further advises, that the French minister had arrived at Lisbon, and was escorted from Bellisle Cattle to that city, by the nobility and Prince's horse guards. Jerome Bonaparte had set out for France, by the way of Madrid; and his lady was a passenger, on board the Erin, which came out of Lisbon in company with captain Folgier, bound for Amsterdam.

Accounts had been received at Lisbon of the capture of two valuable Brazille ships off the isle of Corvo by the Algroue squadron.

In corroboration of the intelligence brought by captain Folgier, we learn, that captain Tresethen, arrived at Portsmouth, on Thursday last, from Marseilles, reports, that on the 8th April, about 10 leagues E. of Gibraltar, he passed the Toulon fleet, of 19 sail of vessels, viz. 11 ships of the line, of the line, of which 3 were of 80 guns, 6 frigates, and 2 brigs, having on board 7 or 8000 chosen troops commanded by General Lauriston; on the 9th he again passed the fleet in the Gut, then steering W.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Captain Burroughs, who arrived yesterday in 43 days for Morlaix, does not bring papers so late as accounts already received from France by Amsterdam, but has related some particulars, which place the naval sortie from Brest in a different point of view from the French statement, and is undoubtedly more correct.

Captain Burroughs was in Morlaix at the time the Brest Fleet put to sea. He informs that the fleet consisted of 21 sail of the line, that they had a large number of troops on board and were destined for some expedition. That the English squadron, commanded by Sir John Orde, consisting of 15 sail only, gave chace;—that the French fleet put about, but were pursued by the English, who were within half an hour of cutting off their return, and did actually give them several shot. He further states that it was a subject of great rejoicing on shore, that the fleet had escaped an engagement, as their object was not to fight, but to proceed to some other quarter.

Captain Burroughs saw the English squadron on their usual cruizing ground, augmented to twenty five sail.

SECRET EXPEDITION.

LONDON, April 18.

There is no truth in the report of the expedition, so long preparing at Portsmouth having been countermanded. On the contrary, there seems to be an intention of enlarging the scale on which it was at first to be conducted. All the armed defence ships, lately stationed in the Downs, have gone round to Portsmouth, having been previously fitted up as

transports, and having taken on board a number of flat-bottomed boats.

OF RUSSIA.

It is reported by those who pretend to be in the confidence of Ministers, that the dispatches which were received from St. Petersburg last Monday, contain the most satisfactory assurances of the complete failure of the various artifices employed by the French government to detach the Emperor Alexander from the interests of this country. The principal article of a treaty of alliance between his Majesty and that Sovereign are said to be already agreed upon; and on the same authority we are assured, that only a few points of detail remain to be adjusted previous to a formal communication being made, on this important subject, to both Houses of Parliament. After the repeated disappointments which have been experienced, relative to the co-operation of Russia, the public cannot place much confidence in the promises made to them upon this occasion.

The termination of the discussion relative to Lord Melville, has excited a greater degree of interest in the metropolis, than any event of late years, either foreign or domestic. The public have recognized in their Representatives, the faithful guardians of their interests, to be seduced from their duties by the artifices of eloquence, or intimidated, by the menaces of power. The British Constitution, in its most conspicuous and effective member, has been fully displayed, not in theoretical and abstract perfection, but in active and exemplary utility. The pens of a thousand encomiasts could not produce so magnificent an eulogium.

April 9.

The friends of Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter have set up, as their defence, that the public has been defraudep of nothing by all their speculations with the propriety which was (*not*) entrusted to their care. But the public is at this moment defrauded of every sixpence of the profits they have made by this illegal traffic; and that it may conjecture what may have been the amount of them upon 134,000,000l. sterling, which have illegally passed through their hands, let it be remembered that Navy Bills have been at a discount of 15 per cent. that they bought Navy Bills with these millions; and if they could have employed them all in this speculation alone, the profits might have amounted to 150,000l. per million, or 20 100,000l sterling.

The following is said to be a passage in a *certain letter* of *replication*, which is much commented upon at this moment:

"It gives me serious concern, that you have acted so *incautiously*—and thus deprived me of your valuable services for the *present!*"

Lord Hawkesbury, we understand, has been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and is expected to be succeeded in the home department by Lord Harrowby.

A cartel is arrived from Morlaix, with the first prisoners from France that has been regularly exchanged since the commencement of the war.—We suppose that capt. Puget will now be suffered to proceed to Paris.

The Acasta has on board a million of dollars for the West-India merchants.

April 20.

A Russian General is said to have arrived with dispatches from Petersburgh, of great importance.—They have not transpired, but are believed to be extremely favourable.

The Expedition sailed yesterday from Portsmouth, under convoy of the Queen and the Dragon.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Admiral Lord Gardner, off Brest, which state, that the enemy had made some movements that indicated an intention of venturing to seal the first favourable opportunity.

At Ferrol, a similar disposition appears to be manifested by the French and Spanish squadrons.—The following intelligence is contained in a letter from an officer on board his majesty's ship Indefatigable, off Ferrol, April 2.—

"Every opportunity that occurs, we make it our business to sail in off the harbour's mouth of Ferrol, to reconnoitre the French and Spanish squadrons lying there. They consist of six sail of the line, two frigates, two sloops, and one brig Spanish.—At Corunna there is one French frigate, making altogether fourteen sail of the line, two frigates, two sloops, and one brig.

"The French are already manned, and have a great number of troops on board, and are expected to sail hourly. The Spaniards are not sufficiently manned as yet. Yesterday we boarded an America ship that had just come out from Ferrol, and the captain assured us that the French would in the course of a few days put to sea, and that they were supposed to be destined for the West-Indies."

Mansfield—or Point Reserve.

This beautiful site, with the improvements thereon, is

FOR SALE.

WITHIN the enclosure I estimate five acres, and without, including a private road, about five acres. Its situation for a private family is surpassed by none within the vicinity of the city. It lies between the Capitol and Mount Comfort, the seat of Edmund Randolph, Esq. Immediate possession may be had. THOMAS WILSON.

Richmond, June 6, 1805. tf

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, in the lower end of Goochland, for ready money, on the 27th instant,

A Tract of good LAND,

Containing 64 acres, be the same more or less, late the property of Thomas More, to satisfy a debt due to Rob. H. Saunders, of seventy-five pounds, as assignee of Jas. Vaughan.

DANIEL WADE, Trustee.

Goochland, May 3, 1805. 2

Having reason to believe that

the public mind has been impressed with a belief, that the Negroes alluded to below were not carried without the limits of the United States, it is hoped that the subjoined affidavit will remove every doubt.

ELLIS PURYEAR.

GOOCHLAND, Set.

THIS day John St. Clair came before me, Francis Harris, a justice of the peace for the aforesaid county, and made oath that he was with Ellis Puryear, when he received the Negroes from the Penitentiary in Richmond, which said Negroes the said Puryear purchased of the executive of Virginia in Feb. 1804; that he assisted the said Puryear to carry the said Negroes out of the United States, and he never sold or disposed of either of them until he took them beyond the limits of the United States, and there he disposed of them all. Given under my hand, this 18th day of May, 1805.

FRANCIS HARRIS.

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Lots Nos. 39, 38 and 37, in Duval's Plan, are offered for sale.—Application to be made to J. WOOD, Surveyor for the City.

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1805.

Corrigendum.—In our last, "for Mr. Coleman insists on the *correction*," read *correctness*.

We have neither time nor room to make the observations we intend on the *retractions* in yesterday's Enquirer, till our next.

The word *republicanism* has been so variously used; has been applied to so many things besides democracy, with which it has no natural connexion, that there surely was not any impropriety in the sarcastic declaration, that "republicanism meant any thing or nothing." The Charleston papers advertise several vessel loads of prime Congo Negroes, Gold Coast Slaves, prime Slaves from Goree, &c. among others the whole cargo of the schooner REPUBLICAN:—and yet that schooner has as much genuine republicanism as half our Virginia bawlers for the *equal rights of the people*, and declaimers against the aristocracy of the north.

A New-York paper mentions the return to that port of one of Mr. Jefferson's Gun Boats, that had sprung a mast on her way to Tripoli. Some of our best naval officers think the best way of preserving these Gun Boats, and of preserving the lives of those who might venture in them, would be by lodging them safe in a *dry dock*.

Mr. Coleman's exposure of Doctor Mitchell's literary *Tricks*, we shall give in our next.

In an English work called "Public Characters," we observe the lives of Thomas Jefferson, Bushrod Washington, Edmund Randolph, and *Doctor Mitchell*. From the partiality and *democratic twist* manifested in these *lives*, we are confident they were written in America; and from many circumstances we have reason to believe, that they were written by, or with the knowledge of *Doctor Mitchell*.

We will amuse the reader with some of Doctor Mitchell's *Fredish* poetry. The Doctor seems resolved that the United States shall be called *Fredonia*, the Americans *Fredes* or *Fredonians*. The Doctor was last session appointed one of a committee to draw up a bill on a certain occasion, and he introduced "*Fredish* ships;" the bill passed the senate, but never reached the house of representatives.

A few weeks since, the Doctor sent a letter to Mr. Bradley, assistant post-master general, scolding at him for not calling the United States in his map *Fredonia*, and commanding him not to omit calling them so in his next edition of his map. The Doctor at the same time sent several copies of a poetical work, entitled "Address to the *Fredes*, or people of the United States, on the 28th Anniversary of their Independence." Such is the title page, with the following note: "The *modern* and appropriate name of the people of the United States is *Fredish* or *Fredonians*, as the geographical name of their country is FREDON or FREDONIA." The second page contains the "Argument." In the third page the title is altered from "An Address" to "A Song for July 4th 1804." There is so much wit, elegance, novelty and ingenuity in the Doctor's poetry, that we are determined not so deprive the reader of the pleasure he must receive from a perusal of the whole of it, which we here give verse after verse.

"Twice fourteen years are now complete,
Since *firm* in *Philadelphia's hall*,
Your patriotic statesmen met,
And ratified the *freedom of you all.*
They solemnly declared, in that *eventful hour*,
The thirteen states were free from cruel Britain's power.

Such is the first stanza, to which is the following note: "The declaration of Independence is remarkable for its intrepidity, magnanimity, and *seasonableness*. It is in some respects a parody of the *litany of the Anglican Church*.

A long eventful war succeeds
To vindicate *your* injur'd rights,
And many a dauntless warrior bleeds
As for his country's liberty he fights.
At length the foe appall'd by so much valor *there*,
Was forc'd in grief to own *they* independent were.

Such is the second stanza, with the following note, by way of information: "The acknowledgment was compelled by a seven years' war."

A *bright* and happy peace ensues,
When men of wise and skilful minds,
Might in your government infuse
The best of principles of various kinds.
Too loose they had perceiv'd the cords of union draw,
Too lax the fed'ral band, too feeble was the law.

Such is the third stanza, with the following truly curious note. "The first articles of confederation, tho' they answered during the time that the states were *compacted* by the *force* of an *external* enemy, were found to possess too little *attractive power* to hold them together when that hostile *compression* was withdrawn." What can be more appropriate and poetical than the line—

"The best of principles of various kinds"?

St. 4. The grand assembly next convenes,
To *calculate* your general weal,
And *amply* finds th' *auspicious means*,
A well form'd constitution to *reveal.*
This charter of your rights so ably is designed,
The nation and the states a fit connection find.

St. 5. Lo agriculture fast improves,
See commerce hoist her swelling sail,
The manufacturing engine moves,
While science thro'out the land prevail.
Creative genius too its native fire imparts
T'unfold invention's germ in forwarding the arts.

To the fifth stanza the Doctor has the following note: "The inventive capacity of the Fredes is very great—witness the nail machines, the card machinery, the cotton gin, the screw augur, the improvements in manufacturing fire arms, the elevators and other apparatus of grist mills, and many others."

St. 6. A blaze of light [*light houses*] your coast illumes,
Which shews the mariner his way,
Midst nights' and tempests' awful gloom,
And *guide* (guides) him with the *mimic glare of day.*
Here citizens and strangers may navigate with ease,
And property and lives be sav'd from raging seas.

The last line, save one of this stanza, is an Alexandrine *and a little better*; that is, there are six feet and something to spare. The next stanza treats of post roads in a sublime style.

St. 7. Your lengthen'd roads *such* regions trace,
That mails are hurried *on by post*,
Through all the great republic's space,
From bounds of Main to distant Georgia's coast.
So news and letters fly *o'er rivers, hills and plains*,
From Canada's frontier to Mexico's domains.

St. 8. By mild negociation's aid,
Louisiana's fertile lands
Are to Fredonia's sons convey'd,
By Spain & pow'rful France's joint *commands.*
Thus while your eastern shore th' Atlantic Ocean laves,
Your western coast is kiss'd by the Pacific's waves.

Our correspondent, who has furnished us with this copy, prefers reading, instead of "western coast," thus:

Thus while your eastern shore th' Atlantic Ocean laves,
Your *west backside* is kiss'd by the Pacific's waves.

The reader will consult his own taste, and take which he pleases. The ninth stanza contains an invitation to the *Fredes*, to settle colonies in the islands discovered by captain Fanning of New-York in 1798.

St. 9. Half o'er *this* wat'ry waste appear,
The palmy isles which Fanning saw,
On which your standard you may rear,
And willing settlers to improve them draw.
The enterprising Fredes will here more quickly go,
Where China's fragrant teas, and Banda's spices grow.

St. 10. *Proudly* your flag is now unfurl'd,
Beyond the fam'd Gibralter's streights,
To shew the *oriental world*,
That victory, its *waving* honors waits.
Where fought the *Roman erst*, and Carthagenian fleets,
The Tripoline Corsairs your *Fredish* navy beats.

The "oriental world" has never been used to signify Asia. We are at a loss to know, what is meant by "waving" honors. Is it honors hereafter to be obtained on the waves? Or is it meant that victory waves honoring our fleets? The collocation of "erst" is erroneous.

St. 11. From Syracuse where once prevail'd
The great Marcellus' dread blockade,
Your gallant Preble late assail'd,
The *African barbarian's* ships and trade,
And in Oea's port your brave Decatur's deed,
The arts of bold Hamilcar *look* very far exceed.

In this stanza the Doctor is quite learned. We wonder he did not give us a more full account of Marcellus' besieging Syracuse, the glass defence of Archimides &c. We know not to which Carthagenian Hamilcar refers, as there are several of that name. we presume Doctor Freedon cannot mean the father of Hannibal; he would not be guilty of such misrepresentation to exalt Mr. Decatur; but Hamilcar was not a *Frede*. The last line of this stanza has six feet *an an half*; so that in two lines, you have 13 feet; and 13 to a dozen, is a specimen of the Doctor's Fredish generosity.

St. 12. Where'er Fredonia's fair appear,
Begins resplendent beauty's reign;
Grace, virtue, modesty, *are near*,
And taste and delicacy in their train:
Whence gallant joy at first and nuptial bliss *arise*,
And all the tender cares which mutual love supplies.

St. 13. While war and misery attend
The nations of the eastern climes;
Here peace and happiness befriend
The *Fredes*, most favor'd people of the times,
Their taxes and exactions oppress them *hard* and *sore*,
While *yours* are *small* and *easy*, and likely *to be lower.*

The last line of the 13th stanza, appears to be an imitation of Milton. Milton often makes one syllable of two, when the first ends in *r*, as in that line most descriptive of the Whale's motions.

Wallowing unwieldy' enormous in his gait:

So Mitchell:

While *yours* are small and *easy*,' *and* likely to be lower.

The Doctor's poetry is so fine, that we doubt not the thanks of our critical and laughter-loving readers for inserting the whole of this precious production. The fourteenth and last stanza runs thus:

St. 14. Self government, ye Fredes! is yours,
As is th'elective franchise too;
The one your private right secures,
The other keeps your rulers just and true.
And *if to endless ages your principles keep pure*,
So long your matchless system shall unimpair'd endure.

That the above is Doctor Mitchell's composition, we have no just reason to doubt; from his sending the copies to Washington, and from his great anxiety to alter the name of America to that of Fredonia. The foolishness of the attempt, as well as the impudence of trying to rob us of our names, and the foolishness of the rhymes, are proof that the Doctor's talents have been abominably overrated.

Nec satis apparet cur versus factitet:
——————*certe furit:*

And it is just that the poetical madness of this senator should be exposed. Besides, what propriety is there in calling us *freed* men? Surely we never were *slaves*.

Our correspondent, from whom we received the above verses, has furnished us with the following:

A SILVER MEDAL.

As Doctor Mitchell was lately passing through Schenectady, in the state of New-York, we hear that a company of Dutchmen proposed to give him a relish, by subscribing 4s each, New-York currency, equal to 50 cents, which they laid out in rye bread and whiskey, and Mynheer Van Guggle waited upon the Doctor with the compliments of the company, and a respectful invitation: but what was his surprise to find the Doctor a little ordinary fat man, scarcely of the common height! for they imagined and had provided for a man whom they supposed equal to one hundred men in bulk, in consequence of their having mistaken the meaning of a title the Doctor had given himself since he got into congress. He called himself in his letter to the KING OF NAPLES, Centum Vir, (alluding to the Trium Vir of Rome) which the Dutch company took for a hundred men instead of *one of a hundred*—and the Doctor on arriving could not but smile at the mistake: however, as he could not relish the relish, he made the most of the meeting by proposing a Silver Medal to the person who should compose and sing the best extempore verse, in favor of FREEDON.

The company agreed, and each taking a glass, began—

Mynheer Gulprit, the Magistrate.
Of all de countries in dis world,
I tinks mankind agreet on,
Dat dere's no country in de world
So good as dis same Freedon.

Mister Durnclod, the Farmer.
Of all de countries far and near,
To sow a crop of seed on,
Dere is no country dat I hear
So good as dis here Freedon.

Maister Killum, the Butcher.
De hogs and sheeps and every ting
Dat in dis land does feed on,
Exceed all oder hogs and sheep
Not fed in dis here Freedon.

Captain Dunder & Bliksorn.
De women all both great and small,
Is all well made to breed on—
I means all dat is born and bred
In dis here land of Freedon.

Doctor Van Leech.
Doctors from every part may come
And here may sweat and bleed on,
For all de pains dat dey can take,
Dey cant make sick in Freedon.

Maister Van Talkall.
De lawyers too may fret and fume,
And talk and rant and plead on;
But all I see so cunning be
Dat lawyers starve in Freedon.

Maister Van Lear the Tanner.
And now to praize dis country more,
I dink dere is no need on,
For all de world must surely know
Dere is no Don like Freedon.

Maister Spadum, the Gardener.
De gardeners dey may come here too,
Dis ground dere grows no weed on,
So goot it is, no bad dings grows
In dis same land of Freedon.

The Rev. Doctor Kill-Devil.
De parsons dat do not compose
Deir sermons dey may read on,
And charm deir hearers to repose
In dis fine land of Freedon.

Mr. Quemfuddle, the Brewer.
Of all de peopies in de world,
The world must be agreed on,
Dat dere's no man in all de world
So great as DOCTOR FREEDON!

After the Doctor had heard the above, he declared that though the whole had great merit, yet there was a degree of elegant simplicity mixed with such force in the last, as decidedly to give the preference to the extempore production of Mr Quemfuddle, and that the Medal must consequently be adjudged to him. A murmur was heard from Mynheer Gulprit, asserting that the rhymes were positively borrowed from him; but there was no appeal, for it wanted the *force* as well as SENTIMENT of the last verse. The Doctor then retired, upon which Mr. Quemfuddle, as if inspired, proposed, that instead of the Doctor's honoring the country with the elegant, the significant, nay, the sublime name of Freedon, it should be conferr'd on the Doctor himself, by the country!

Since Doctor Septon wishes all
This country hence should Freedon call,
Let it forever be agreed on,
That Mitchel shall be DOCTOR FREEDON!

The following from the Port Folio has a pleasant *equivoque*:

"That heat with cold but ill agrees,
The world by observation knows;
Why then does Charlotte's bosom freeze,
When press'd to one, that warmly glows!

"The cause, which reason cannot show,
The muse most sagely thus explains;
That being form'd of driven snow,
Its native coldness still remains."

HEADLEY.

There is much humor in the following from DIBDIN, which we extract from the last Port Folio:

Ma'am Vandecrout, her weeds quite new,
Fifty, and richer than a Jew,
With voice of raven, and an eye,
Might with the coddled gooseberry vie,
Fair as bull beef, and then a form,
Lovely as porpoise in a storm,
A ton of flesh with gold hoops bound,
Just four feet high, and six feet round;
Thus form'd, thus featur'd, and thus fac'd,
Her person and her purse thus grac'd,
No wonder lovers swarm'd about
The charming Madam Vandecrout.

A lawyer begged his cause to plead,
Said if he liked each titled deed,
Twixt Hymen, him, and her that night,
He'd draw indenture tripartite,
Come, Come, said she, my man of law,
In your proceedings there's a flaw.
My goods and chattels you convey!
Please to convey yourself away.
You plead in vain, the trial's past,
You're nonsuited, ejected, cast:
You're ignoramus'd and thrown out,
Then sue not Madam Vandecrout.

An Irish jolman swore away,
He'd love forever and a day;
And if she'd him for husband have,
Then lord and master were her slave.
Paddy, you've made a bull, cried she,
You want to make a slave of me;
I'm his, who for my person seeks;
Sure ant you Irishmen all *Greeks?*
Nothing but loss with you I'd gain;
No, never with your sevens the main,
'Mongst Pharaoh's host, shall fly about,
The cash of Madam Vandecrout.

An auctioneer, a cunning dog,
Of her charms had made a catalogue;
With small talk keeping still a din,
Said he should like to buy her in.
Indeed, cried she, by fortune crost,
Must I then wed to who bids most?
My person to the hammer brought,
And put up, like a scurvy lot?
Be *going*, sir, lest with a frown,
Without reserve, I *knock you down.*
'Tis heart for heart, you babbling lout,
Must purchase Madam Vandecrout.

Thus lover after lover came,
The fortune counting, not the dame,
Which fortune rather than entral,
She vowed she would not wed at all.
This conduct's given an hundred names;
Some say she drinks, some say she games;
But none have hit the truth, not one:
The fact is, she has married John—
John's tall and comely, and beside,
She knew him ere her husband died.
And now the history's fairly out,
Of lovely Madam Vandecrout.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Messrs. Davis & Prentiss,

IF you have any regard for historical truth, or veneration for the virtuous dead, you will take pleasure in publishing the following extract of a letter from a gentleman, whose high station under the royal government gave him a better opportunity of knowing the "Arcana" of that government in this country, at the commencement of our revolutionary contest, than any other person living, our, amiable present governor excepted. His close attention to public men and to public measures at that day, and his long established character for scrupulous integrity and minute correctness, make every thing, appertaining to the history of Virginia, from his pen or from his mouth, interesting—because faithful and authentic.

It would not have been proper, perhaps, for the judicious biographer of general Washington to have gone more into detail, relative to the transactions alluded to, even if he had been furnished with more information.

It is hoped, however, that the substance of this publication may be inserted in any future edition of that work, by way of a note, not only as an act of justice due to the gentleman who is mentioned by name, and to him who is designated by office, but as an act grateful to the feelings of their descendants, and to the benevolent heart of the virtuous and enlightened biographer himself.

"Dear Sir,

"In compliance with your desire, I have turned to page 209 in Mr. Marshall's 2d vol: of the life of Washington, and am very glad that it is in my power to give you complete satisfaction on the subject of your enquiries.

"Mr. Marshall's account of the seizure of the gun powder by Lord Dunmore in the year 1775, is pretty correct. It was my fate at that period to be in public life, and to act with a man who possessed neither wisdom nor virtue, and who was, in every respect, the most unfit man to fill the situation he held of any that could have been appointed by the king of England. The seizure of the powder was only calculated to irritate the people and expose the imbecility of government; a measure taken *without the knowledge of any one of the council*, most of them were then in or near to Williamsburg, and against the advice of capt. Foy and the gentlemen of the navy who were with him. It originated in the folly and passion of the governor alone; it accelerated the appeal to arms, and excited military array of volunteer companies, one of which was headed by Mr. Patrick Henry, and which was only restrained by the prudence of *mediators* from marching to Williamsburg and making "confusion more confounded." The council recommended measures conciliatory and temperate, and I myself drew the proclamation that was issued against Mr. Henry, which softened down the rude harshness, and the illegal appellation affixed to him in that, which Lord Dunmore would have issued, had it not been for the firmness and remonstrances of the council. Mr. Carter Braxton was then a man of great influence. He had such gentleness in temper, such a pleasing address, such suavity of manners, and with all, a fund of good sense, that he had attached to himself the respect of the then government, as well as a great share of justly earned popularity. These qualities rendered him the properest man in the country to act as a mediator, and in that character he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all parties. He appeased the men who had arms in their hands, and had the address to stop them from marching lower down than Doncastle's. *One* of their objects was to get as much money out of the royal treasury from the receiver general as the gun powder was worth. The receiver general was applied to for this sum. He was too wise a man ever to let money remain in his hands to be taken out of them by men who had the chemical power of "turning lead to gold." The sagacious receiver had previously remitted it. There was nothing in his treasury but "a beggarly account of empty boxes." However, money must be had, "quocunque modo rem," and from his majesty's receiver general. He had not read Dean Swift to no purpose; he well knew that when men with arms in their hands apply for money, there is an end of argument. You must pay or suffer death. He was not quite prepared for the latter, and paid. He had always about him the "Robur et os triplex" of integrity. This consciousness of recti-

rude with great serenity of temper was a security against surprise, so that he was never off of his guard, nor out of himself. What then did he do to extricate himself from this dilemma? "The royal coffers exhausted, and the bayonet at his breast." He with admirable address, profound wisdom, and equal sincerity, made this reply to the militia from Hanover and King William:

"Through Mr. Braxton, gentlemen, you are welcome to examine the public books and papers of the king's receiver general. They are open to the inspection of every person whose object is information, and not mischief.—By these it will appear that he has no money belonging to the crown in his possession, the whole having been remitted immediately after Lord Dunmore's imprudence which he highly condemned. But to satisfy and appease the people, and to convince them of his disapprobation of the governor's conduct, he will give to the colony his own private bill of exchange, and trust to the honor of the British government for reimbursement."

"The bill of exchange was accepted, and I believe, appropriated to the purchase of gun powder in lieu of that which had been taken by the governor from the Magazine. Thus, sir, by the management of Mr. Braxton and the wise conduct of the receiver general, the militia was appeased, and returned to their homes, contented with having done that which patriotism demanded, and which they deemed it their duty to perform.

"Mr. Braxton at that time possessed as considerable a fortune, was as highly connected, and as universally known and respected as any gentleman in Virginia. He was a veteran in the House of Burgesses, a member of the committee of safety, and a delegate to congress on the 4th of July 1776, and in that capacity signed the declaration of independence . . . . . ."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the American squadron, to his friend in Petersburg, dated on board the Essex, Syracuse harbour, November 9, 1804.

"William Eaton (our former consul at Tunis) has sailed in the brig Argus for Egypt; he is to co-operate with the brother of the bashaw—the dethroned bashaw is to raise an army against his brother, who usurped his government.

"Report says the dey of Algiers has threatened to burn our squadron—we are vigilant—we keep a boat rowing about the mouth of the harbour night and day, to give notice to all vessels coming in."

Europe.—The late advices from the countries in a state of warfare convey much important information; we now proceed to give a summary of it.

There are three points which appear to include the whole intelligence received. The vague and indecisive reports with regard to a continental war—the sailing of the Toulon fleet—and the resignation of lord Melville.

On each of these topics, we shall offer a few cursory speculations; the result of the mass of matter which we have perused.

The subject of the co-operation of Russia against France, is more uncertain than ever, according to the papers just arrived; whilst it is asserted on one day that 150,000 men are to be left at the disposal of England—on the next we are told that no confidence at all is to be placed in any expectations of assistance from Russia.—There is one point which must be allowed to have very considerable, if not the whole weight in fixing the determination of the emperor of Russia, and that is his interest. That he has a dislike to the elevation of the Corsican family, to so high a rank among the distinguished personages of Europe, and that Bonaparte's fame has rendered the other powers jealous of their rival, is indisputably true—but that on these considerations he will plunge his nation into a war which can have no other effect than to produce a stronger opposition than before to his acquiring any influence in the south of Europe, is more than can be readily believed—and if it should eventually be true, we may justly infer that the Czar is mad, and that his *obedient loving subjects* are besotted, and know not their own strength.

It is highly amusing to hear the other powers contemn Bonaparte on account of his family, &c.—they call him an usurper and a tyrant, forgetting that they are all alike. It is a very instructive review, just to pass the kingdoms of Europe for several centuries back before our eyes.

William the Bastard and Conqueror, more properly, Thief, was of spurious origin, and his blood was base and low as it could possibly be; not contented with his own patrimonial lands, he seats himself upon the throne of England, and has been dignified with high-sounding names, that his vices may be obscured, and his tyranny unnoticed.

But although he was an usurper and a robber—being successful, his descendants boast of him, and have in a direct line enjoyed the throne of England ever since.—Not long ago, it was thought a subject of congratulation, that the present royal family of England could trace their origin to that same William, who had he committed similar crimes in private life, would have suffered an ignominious death. The blood of an honest man, though pure, is despised; this royal blood, though contaminated to the highest degree, is envied and desired.

The royal blood of Russia is a subject of great exultation in Europe, and it highly authorises it. A nation of freebooters, sunk in vice, ignorance and superstition, exalt the most renowned criminal to be their leader; some fortunate circumstance enables him to consolidate and perpetuate his power in the hands of his family—his descendants are emperors and princes, having experienced a wonderful transmutation in their *blood*, whilst the first of this dynasty can be called by the name of *villain* only.

We might thus analyse all the potentates in Europe, but it would be superfluous—one or two more only will be noticed.

The Grand Seignior's is now one of the highest bloods in Europe, so pure that it is almost incommunicable—yet less than 300 years ago, his dearly beloved brethren honored him with the beautiful epithets of Turkish barbarian, Scythian robber and murderer, &c. &c. and as it was then, so it is now, very true, "*for what is bred in the bone, cannot come out in the flesh.*"

The Emperor of Germany is another of these pure blooded gentry. But pray what was he some years ago? A petty lord, who by continual barbarities and murders first subjected one, and then rifled another, until at last his castle grew to a county, and his county to a province, and his province to a kingdom.

Now these gentlemen in objecting to Bonaparte's assumption of power and regal rank, titles, &c. severely satyrize themselves; he is doing that only in our own times, which their ancestors did several generations back; and the only difference between Bonaparte's blood, and their's is, that the blood of the latter has been gradually made by the numberless polluted channels through which it has come down to this day, more and more royal until it can attain no higher perfection; whilst that of the latter has been made royal by himself, and is therefore, *quo ad hoc*, so much the more pure, as it has not been ennobled by the corrupt, vicious and contaminating practices of his successors.

It is a question deserving of study—By what means the blood of one man becomes so valuable, because he happens to be a greater rogue than another, and because he has it in his power to commit more crimes?

The governments of France, Russia, Turkey, Austria and England, are therefore all upon a level, differing in the time of their establishment only; but equally desirous to augment the royalty of their blood, and the extent of their influence.

The object of Russia is to acquire a share in the lands of the south of Europe; he wishes for an opportunity of degrading some of the smaller states, and as a principal point to be in the neighborhood of Turkey, by which means, and on some eligible occasion, he may be able to assail her in several places at the same time. It is evident therefore, that it is the interest of all the European states, to hinder the approach of the northern powers into the southern parts of that quarter of the world.

But should it eventually appear to be true, that Russia will join England against France, we have no reason to conclude other than that military operations will be carried on in the Mediterranean. The Russians have been forming large depots in the Seven Islands, and it is highly probable that the secret expedition, if it be not stopped in its progress by the French and Spanish fleets, is destined to make a diversion in Italy. But without presuming on the spirit of prophecy, we may venture to assert that this must be another Quiberon expedition, or a companion for the attack upon Holland. Contrary as the reports are, it is difficult to decide upon this point. England may have held out a bait, which Russia could not refuse; or it may have proposed such a compensation for the assistance which it might receive as to blind the eyes of Russia to his true interest.

England succeeding in the contest, would leave Europe almost at its beck; France conquering would have nearly the same effect: we are therefore disposed to believe, that Russia cannot be so totally lost to its own advantage, as to join in vigorous support, when the complete success of either party must effectually injure his trade and influence. Upon this we may rely, immediately that Russia perceives it to be her interest to desist from the war, she will retire and leave the rest to their own fate. "He is a broken reed;" he will give you assistance when his designs are promoted; and when that object is no longer practicable, he wishes you farewell, prides himself in his own sagacity, and laughs at your stubborness and stupidity.

These various considerations induce us to believe, that Russia will give but a very ineffectual support to England if she renders her any service at all. The offer of Malta as a bribe might produce much bloodshed until Russia had attained possession, and then his efforts would cease, and *Johnny Bull* being "*coaxed*" out of his land and his money, would have to fight alone. This having been the case, we may presume a repetition only of the same politic manœuvres, will be exhibited to the world on this occasion. (*Balt. Ev. Post.*)

New appointments.—As a reward of the extreme servility of some of his creatures, Mr. Jefferson has lately conferred on them a second appointment.—The first of these, that we at present recollect, is Gen. James Wilkinson, who, in addition to the office of commander in chief of the army, which he has held for some time with an annual salary of 5000 dollars, has been appointed governor of Louisiana with a salary, we suppose, of 5000 more.—The next is Robert Smith late Secretary of the navy, who has been appointed attorney general of the United States; who, the former office not being yet filled, we understand, attends to the duties of both, and of course receives the emoluments of both, which amount to 7,500 dollars.—Another of these favourites is Gideon Granger, postmaster general, who has lately been sent to hold a conference with some of our red brethren. His stated salary is 3000 dollars a year, and he will now receive in addition thereto from 6 to 8 dollars a day, we were going to say for neglecting duty. This would have been incorrect, as he is incapable of attending to it any time, and the assistant postmaster general, who receives little more than half the salary of the former, is the person who transacts the business of the office, and without whom it could not be done. This we believe no one who is acquainted with Mr. Granger's treatment of the Federalists will doubt, when they learn that this gentlemen is a federalist.

The appointment of Mr. Granger to visit the Indians, we think, one of the most fit and suitable that Mr. Jefferson has yet made. In it he has manifested more self denial than we tho't he possessed. We know not how he will spare this favourite so long a time as will be necessary to transact the business on which he is sent. He will, we fear, be much at a loss for his favourite amusement, of turning honest men out of office to starve, for which the post office department affords a greater opportunity than any other. For though Granger is not qualified for the real duties of the office, yet he is well qualified for this duty, which has been attached to it by Mr. Jefferson, and which cannot be executed in his absence. Mr. Jefferson perhaps consoles himself with the hope that some refinement in cruelty may be acquired among the savages, and has therefore permitted this favourite to leave him. Should this be the case we do not hesitate to say that he will be disappointed, and that was Granger to search all the western wilds he would not meet with a greater savage than the Postmaster General.

(*Fred. Town-Herald.*)

TOULON FLEET OUT!

The following, which is an extract of a letter to the Editor, written by a respectable gentleman of this city, now at Portsmouth, leaves no doubt of the French Toulon fleet being at sea; and must consequently excite much curiosity to ascertain their ultimate destination

"*Portsmouth, (N. H.) May 23.*

"The ship Hampden and Sydney, capt. Treschen, arrived here last evening from Marseilles. On the 8th of April, off Gibraltar they fell in with the Toulon fleet, of 11 ships of the line, 6 frigates and 2 brigs, and continued with them till the 9th, when they parted, the fleet steering West. They were boarded by a frigate from the fleet, who informed they had on board 7000 troops. A frigate come out of Gibraltar, and dogged the French fleet. The Admiral of the fleet was Villeneuve, and it was said that Nelson was off Genoa."

(*Philadelphia Gaz.*)

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.
LETTER VII.

The first of Mr Randolph's resolutions respecting the Georgia claims is in the following words.

"*Resolved*, That the state of Georgia were at no time invested with the power of alienating the right of soil possessed by the good people of that state in and to the vacant territory of the same, but in a rightful manner and for the general good."

This is not objectionable as an abstract proposition; but it needs the additional proposition of Mr. Lyon, viz.—"of which such legislatures (the state legislatures of Georgia) are the constitutional judges." They, and not Congress, are the constitutional judges of the extent of their own powers.

Second resolution.—"That when the governors of any people shall have betrayed the confidence reposed in them, and shall have exercised that authority with which they have been invested for the general welfare, to promote their own private ends, under the basest motives, and to the public detriment, it is the unalienable right of a people, thus circumstanced, to revoke the authority thus abused, to resume the rights thus attempted to be bartered, and to abrogate the act thus endeavoring to betray them."

It was proposed by Mr. Lyon to amend this resolution in such a manner as that it should not justify a violation of public faith; and every honest man ought to be opposed to it without such a qualification.

Third resolution.—"That it is in evidence to this house that the act of the legislature of Georgia, passed on the 7th January, 1795, entitled, &c. was passed by persons under the influence of profs and palpable corruption, practised by the grantees of the lands attempted to be alienated by the aforesaid act, tending to enrich and aggrandize, to a degree almost incalculable, a few individuals, and ruinous to the public interest."

Congress have no power to receive evidence of the corruption of a state legislature, or to act either as accusers or judges of such a case.

Fourth resolution—"That the good people of Georgia, impressed with general indignation at this act of atrocious perfidy and unparralled corruption, with a promptitude of decision highly honorable to them, did, by the act of a subsequent legislature, passed on the 13th day of February, 1796, under circumstances of peculiar solemnity, and finally confirmed by the people, who have subsequently engrafted it on their constitution, declare the preceding acts and the grants made under it in themselves null and void; that the said act should be expunged from the records of the state and publicly burnt; which was accordingly done; provision at the same time being made, for restoring the pretended purchase money to the grantees, by whom, or by persons claiming under them, the greater part of the said purchase money has been withdrawn from the treasury of Georgia."

Congress have no more power to justify the legislature of 1,96, than they have to condemn that of 1795.

Fifth resolution.—"That a subsequent legislature of an individual state has an undoubted right to repeal any act of a preceding legislature, provided such repeal be not forbidden by the constitution of such state, or of the United States."

A succeeding legislature has no power to repeal a law of a preceding one, by which the public faith was pledged, although the constitution may be silent on the subject.

Sixth resolution.—"That the aforesaid act of the state of Georgia (the rescinding act) was forbidden neither by the constitution of that state, nor by that of the United States."

This Congress has no right to say; and if they do say it, it amounts to nothing

Seventh resolution.—"That the claims of persons derived under the aforesaid act (the corrupt act) of the 7th January, 1795, are recognized neither by any compact between the United States, and the state of Georgia, nor by any act of the federal government."

This is not true in fact, upon a candid construction of the instruments alluded to, and in view of all the circumstances of the case. At least it appears so to me; to the honorable mover of the resolutions it appears differently.

Eighth resolution.—"Therefore Resolved, That no part of the five millions of acres reserved for satisfying and quieting claims to the lands ceded by the state of Georgia to the United States, and appropriated by the act of Congress, passed at their last session, ought to be appropriated to quiet or compensate any claims, derived under any act, of the state of Georgia, passed, or alledged to have been passed, during the year 1795."

This would be a violation of public faith, and of every principle of political expediency. By an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1803, a general appropriation is made of the five millions of acres, and a particular course is prescribed for the claimants to pursue in the exhibition of their claims, in consequence of which they have already been subjected to considerable expence as well as labor.

The United States never paid a cent for the five millions of acres, and but a mere trifle for the remaining part of the territory. Nothing can be clearer, therefore, than that it would be expedient to quiet the claims. But the great objections which I have constantly urged to the resolutions are founded upon the idea that they are repugnant to the constitution of the United States.

By the constitution the states are interdicted from passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts.—The act of 1795 created a contract upon the face of it, and if it be alledged that the contract was void on the ground of corruption, the question must be determined by a court of law, and not by a succeeding state legislature, or by Congress. By one of the first amendments of the constitution, all those rights and powers, appertaining to the states, and not expressly yielded to the general government, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.—The legislative powers of the state of Georgia, alluded to in these resolutions, belong to the class which has never been given up to the union. We have no power therefore to make any decision upon their validity or invalidity, or to delineate the sphere or extent of their operation. It would be an act of usurpation. Whatever idea may be entertained of inquisitorial and censorial powers, in relation to other subjects, there can be no doubt that this would be an assumption, on the part of Congress, of inquisitorial and censorial powers over the state governments.

Applicable to my conduct in opposing those famous resolutions is the sentiment of the mover in reference to his able efforts in supporting them. "It will be a subject of never failing self gratulation to me that I have done so, as it would have been of remorse, had I done otherwise."

JAMES ELLIOT.

From the SPRINGFIELD SPY.

SOMETHING SINGULAR.

The following singular incident took place in this town a short time since. Captain John Mather had a steer of his own raising, 3 years old, *slaughtered at the barn*, from whose intestines was taken an Oak Stick, measuring 13 inches in length, and 3 1-2 inches in circumference. It was lodged *within the intestine*, in that part of it commonly called "the great gut." For about 3 or 4 inches from one extremity, the stick was ragged, by reason of the manner in which it was broken, and tapered, from that, to the end, though not to a sharp point. On this stick were 3 nots projecting considerably from the surface. It is quite hard, and has the appearance of having been hardened in the embers.

This animal, in the spring of 1804, was turned to pasture in West Hampton, and in the autumn was returned home, lean in flesh, and very languid. Although captain M. had intended him for his team, as he was unpromising at this time, he put him to the stall, intending him for beef. The steer soon began to thrive, recovered his health, and fed very well; and for the term of feeding was very good beef when he was killed. Being, by this singular discovery, satisfied concerning the cause of the creature's failure the last season, captain M. determined if possible to ascertain by what avenue it found admission to its lodgment. On examination he found a fear in the side, and a correspondent one in the flesh, near to the *spine, and between the first and second short ribs.*—From this position he informs me, that as the stick entered one end must have lodged directly under the kidney. But how it found its way into the intestine, within the passage for the excrement and remained there in a longitudinal direction, it is I think, not easy to conceive. However, in that position it was found, and it excited the curiosity of several people who came to witness it. The stick is now deposited in the museum of the academy in this town, where it may be seen by any person who may feel the curiosity to inspect it.

Parrallel instances may have existed, but no one has ever fallen within my knowledge, nor within the knowledge of any person with whom I have conversed respecting it. It is thought that its singularity renders it worthy of publication; and with this view I transmit it.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
NATHANIEL DWIGHT.

Westfield, (Mass.) April 24, 1805.

IMPEACHMENT
OF
JUDGE CHASE.

Thursday, February 21.

Mr. CLARK.—Mr. President, I rise only to make a few remarks on two of the articles, the fifth and sixth, that the counsel for the respondent may be possessed of all the points we mean to make. I will endeavor in a few words to state the practice which we think ought to have been pursued in the case of Callender. The practice in the federal courts is regulated by that in each state. If this position be correct, we contend, that the proper process in the case of Callender was a summons. An act of Virginia, passed in the year 1792, provides that the grand jury "shall present all treasons, murders, felonies, *or other misdemeanors whatsoever*, which shall have been committed or done within the district for which they are impannelled."

By another act of Virginia, passed in the same year, it is enacted that "upon presentment made by the grand jury of an offence not capital, the court shall order the clerk to issue a summons or other proper process against the person or persons so presented, to appear and answer such presentment *at the next court*, and thereupon hear and determine the same according to law."

In this last provision the words "*or other proper process*" have a direct application to the previous provision; which enacts that the grand jury shall present all treasons, murders, felonies, "or other misdemeanors." For treasons, murders and felonies, we admit that a capias is the proper process, and when the law directs other proper process, it had reference to a class of crimes where a capias was required. It is in vain alledged, that the counsel for Callender made no objection to the process issued. They were not at that time to be considered as his counsel; it was only after he was brought into court that their duty commenced.

Further, whether the proper process was a capias or summons, the law of Virginia requires that it shall be returnable to the next court; and I contend that this point is established by the English practice. To shew which I refer to Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, where it is stated that a *venire facias*, which is in the nature of a summons, is the proper process, and that it is returnable to the next court.

It was surely then the duty of the judge to be acquainted with the laws of England, however unacquainted he may have been with the laws of Virginia. He cannot, therefore, on this ground, attempt a justification from ignorance. In his answer he informs us that ignorance of the law is no excuse.—If it is no excuse in an unlettered individual, shall it constitute the apology of him who was expressly appointed to expound the law and administer justice? And it on this occasion, he was not acquainted with the law, did it therefore become him to proceed with such fatal precipitancy? No sooner was the presentment made, than the marshal, before any indictment was brought in, was dispatched after Callender. We can only account for this, by supposing that it was the intention of the judge to act in conformity to his previous declaration, however jocularly it may have seemed to have been made; and that this was one of the means he had determined to pursue, in order to convict Callender, regardless of the dignity of his station, or the innocence of the man. Having offered these few remarks, I am instructed to say that the case is fully opened on the part of the prosecution.

(*To be continued.*)

PHILADELPHIA, May 80.

The editor of the Register is indebted to the goodness of a friend for the following letter:

"LISBON, *April 14th*, 1805.

"Believing the brig Acorn, bound to Boston, to be still at Bellem, I lose no time in informing you that an official advice was received last night from Sir John Orde, that the Toulon fleet, (24 sail, of 13 of the line) had got into Cadiz—whether with the intention of making any stay, or coming out immediately in junction with the Spanish ships, is not known. When they first appeared Sir John Orde's fleet were, it is said, at an anchor, and the enemy to windward, but they did not offer to attack him, from which it is inferred their object is important.—Sir John Orde's fleet consisted of 5 sail of the line—they are now off Cape Espechiel. The Halcyon, brig of war, sails this morning with the advice to England, the Walsingham Packet to Ireland, and the Orpheus frigate, to the Ferrol and Brest stations. If Nelson comes down the Straits speedily, the enemy may yet be overtaken, and beat; if not, their escape is almost certain. By advices from England, of the 2nd instant, it seems that the Brest fleet were in Camaret Bay, watched by Sir Charles Cotton.—Should they elude his vigilance and form a junction, we may expect great events in the summer. General Junot, the new French Minister, is arrived here.

Pumfrey & Fitzwhylsonn,

BOOK-BINDERS and *STATIONERS*,
MAIN-STREET, RICHMOND,

HAVE now on hand, and offer for sale, on the very lowest terms, a general assortment of

STATIONARY,

—CONSISTING OF—

All kinds of Writing Paper,
Ink Powder, Japan Ink. for records,
Quills and ready made Pens,
Sealing Wax, Wafers, Shining Sand,
Pounce and Sand Boxes,
Penknives of *the first quality*, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of BLANK BOOKS, adapted to the purposes of

MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN,
SHERIFFS, PUBLIC OFFICES,
And Private Gentlemen,

Made of the very best materials, in a handsome and substantial manner, and *warranted*.

May 7. at

WHISKEY.

Taliaferro & Dickenson,
(*Near the Basin*)

Keep a constant supply of WHISKEY, distilled West of the Blue Ridge.

June 7, 1805. eplm.

BROKER's OFFICE.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting-house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL,

Richmond, March 11, 1805. tf

HE HAS FOR SALE,

A few Shares

IN THE

Manchester Turnpike;

ALSO,

State Certificates,

Bearing six per cent. interest.

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahominy River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; porticoes on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—1aw.D.&J.2am.af.tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP,

Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804.

J. TOMPKINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs those concerned, that he has removed the BOOKS and PAPERS of the late concern of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. and DUNLOP POLLOK & Co. to a new brick house near the Basin, and directly opposite to the Scale-House—

Where he has for Sale.

A few Pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,

of superior quality.

Richmond, December 12th, 1804

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, March term, 1805.

William Brown & Co. Complainants, } In Chancery

Against

Smyth Tandy and Nathan Ayres, Defts.

UPON *hearing the bill of the complainants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Smyth Tandy is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered and decreed that unless the said Smyth Tandy shall appear here at May court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken for confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers of the city of Richmond, and posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.*

A Copy—Teste,

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, D. C. B. C.

☞ I shall depart for the Western Country on the 10th of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North West of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commission and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.

GEO. CLARKE.

May 4th, 1805. t10J

SWEET SPRINGS,

Monroe County—Virginia.

ROBERT DOUTHAT,

INFORMS the Public, he will keep the Sweet Springs the two ensuing seasons, and will be supplied with every conveniency the situation of them will admit of, on his former terms. He has enlarged his Stables, and has improved his Houses and Cabins, so as to make them much more comfortable than they were heretofore. He will have an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. *May* 20, 1805.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a bond given by the subscriber, to Mr. Robert Waller, adm'r. of Wm. Waller, for 65l. has been lost or mislaid, so that the same cannot be recovered: this is to make public, that the amount of said bond, and interest thereon, has been paid, to Mr. George Nicholson, who afterwards became the adm'r. to the estate aforesaid. This advertisement will be plead in bar to any future claim on account of said bond.

GAWIN L. CORBIN.

York county, May 21st, 1805.

Richmond, May 27th, 1805.

TO BE RENTED,

THE house on the main-street, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Myers, adjoining the store of Messrs. Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. and opposite to the Union Tavern. Upon the first floor, are a Store Room and a Counting Room. The apartments in the second and third stories are calculated for the accommodation of a family.—For terms enquire of

JOHN BROWN.

Blank Bonds,

For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

ROBERT GAMBLE & SONS,

WILL BE DISSOLVED

BY mutual consent, on Saturday the 11*th* *instant*.—All persons indebted to the said *firm*, are earnestly entreated to make immediate payment to *either* of the subscribers. A compliance with this request, will prevent the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures.

The Books will be placed in the possession of Messrs. John & Robert Gamble, Jun'r, who are authorized to settle all accounts due *by or to the concern*.

ROBERT GAMBLE,
JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, JUN'R.

Richmond, May 6th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they intend carrying on the Mercantile business, under the firm of

John & Robert Gamble, Jun.

They are now receiving by the ship Rolla, a choice selection of London GOODS, and daily expect from Liverpool a general assortment of Hardware, &c. suitable for the season, which will be sold by the piece, package, or dozen, on the most moderate terms, for cash, merchantable country produce, or on the usual credit to substantial and *punctual customers*.

They have on hand, Madeira and Sherry Wine, West-India Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Pepper, Allum Copperas and Brimstone, (in pipes hhds. and casks,) Cotton and Wool Cards, patent Shot, Steel, Bar Iron, Hollow Iron Ware, German Scythes, Cutting Knives and Whetstones, Oznaburgs, Ticklenburgs, and Brown Hessians, Snuff, Cut Herrings, &c. They also possess large and convenient *Brick* Warehouses covered with *Slate*, for receiving and storing Flour, Tobacco, &c.—Those gentlemen who favor them with consignments will find their charges reasonable; and may rely on their best exertions to afford satisfaction.

☞ The highest rates given for good Bees-wax, Bear, Deer, and Otter Skins, and other shipping Furr.

JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, JUN'R.

THE SUBSCRIBER (*Robert Gamble, Sen.*) avails himself of this opportunity, to thank his numerous friends for the large share of patronage he has received in the mercantile line, and hereby tenders to the public, his future services as a *COMMISSION MERCHANT*. He flatters himself his long experience (with other circumstances unnecessary here to mention) entitles him to the confidence of those who may have business of that nature to transact in this city; assuring such, of his best endeavors to merit approbation.

Those who yet remain indebted to the late firms of Gamble & Gratton, of Staunton; of Gamble & Temple, Robert Gamble & Co. and Robert Gamble, of the city of Richmond, are oncemore earnestly requested to make *immediate* payment of their respective balances—such as continue regardless of this last notice, cannot expect longer indulgence.

(tf.) ROBERT GAMBLE.

ON MONDAY NEXT

Will be Published, and Sold at the

Printing-Office of AUGUSTINE DAVIS,

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

HYMNS & SPIRITUAL SONGS

Selected, corrected and revised by J. COURTNEY, Sen.

In this selection, the reader will find, that partiality has been avoided, and that, this Collection, which comprises upwards of 300 pages, is calculated to suit all denominations of Christians.

Wednesday, 29th May, 1805.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Saturday last (in Henrico Court-House, or in the streets between that and the residence of the subscriber,) A BUNDLE OF PAPERS, marked "*Henrico May term*, 1805." Within this bundle were manifests for twenty hogsheads tobacco, sundry accounts, notes and other documents, relative to suits depending in that court, and were subdivided into six bundles, and marked 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th day.

Those papers cannot be of any possible utility to any one except the subscriber and his clients—the tobacco mentioned in the manifests having been some time since delivered by the inspectors at Shockoe warehouse, and shipped.

Upon a delivery of those papers I will give the above reward, and ask no questions in relation to them. But if stolen, I will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as may lead to a conviction of the culprit.

SAMUEL M'CRAW.

Richmond, May 17. tf

NOTICE.

THAT by virtue of a Deed in Trust, I shall, (as the assignee of John Barret, Esq. of Louisa county) on the first Monday in June next, being Henrico court day, expose to sale by Public Auction for ready money, before the door of the said Court-house, A TRACT OF LAND containing one hundred acres more or less, lying and being in the county of Henrico, on the Three Chopp'd Road, being the same land, on which the late Thomas Ginnett, dec'd, resided in his life-time. This sale will be made to satisfy a debt with the interest due thereon, by Thomas Ginnett, dec'd to John Barret, as surviving partner of Reid and Barret, together with the costs of executing this trust.

SAMUEL M'CRAW,

Assignee of the cestui que trust.

May 7. epds.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern; plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths; on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w1m.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,

Or Twenty-Five if taken out of the state, and all necessary charges paid.

WENT off from my plantation, on James river, on Sunday the 14th this month, a Negro Man named JOHN. He is about 24 years of age; five feet seven and a half inches high; brown complexion; well made; stoops a little when walking; down look; a small scar on his neck; had on when he went away a short blue cloth coat, grey cloth pantaloons, new shoes, and a white linen shirt. He may probably make toward the north, as I took him out of Baltimore jail 15 months ago, having got that far on his journey. All masters of vessels or other persons, are cautioned against taking him out of the county or state.

He has a pass and may get the date altered.

J. GUNN.

April 18.

JOHN SPINDLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, that he intends to teach DRAWING, PAINTING in Oil, Colour and Crayons—and would instruct 6 or 8 Pupils in these branches, either by waiting on them, or at his house opposite Thomas Wilson's, esq. back street.

N. B. Sign, House and Military Colours, painted by J. S.—☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to. January 1, 1805.

PRECIPITATE.

IMPORTED by Mr Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, last winter, full 5 hands and a half high, will stand at my stable in Chesterfield county, Appomattox River, 15 miles above Petersburg, to be let to mares at Ten Guineas a mare, two of which will be remitted, if paid within the season, which will commence the tenth of March, and expire the first of August next. Board of servants, *gratis*; mares may be fed at two shillings per day. I have large and extensive pasturage, divided in five different inclosures, that mares with foal may be kept distinct from barren mares. One dollar to the groom. No liability for accidents of any description.

PRECIPITATE was bred by Lord Egremont, foaled in 1787, got by Mercury, (a son of Eclipse) dam by Herod, his grandam Maiden by Matchem, out of Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; her dam by Mogul—Camilla by Bay Bolton—Old Lady Dam of Sterling by Pulleine's chesnut Arabian—Rockwood Buttler.

PERFORMANCE.

In the first spring meeting, 1790, at New Market, when three years old, he won the first class of the Princes Stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Thunderbolt, Chanticleer, and Sir Peter Pepper, four having paid forfeit. In the same week he won the the Bolton Stakes of 50 guineas each, beating Chamboce, Dragon and Pallafox; seven paid forfeit. And in the same week he received 100 guineas forfeit from Lord Grosvenor's Radamanthus.

In 1792 he won 50l. at Guildfield, beating Dodge, Thunderbolt, Sarmgapatam and Stout; the next day 50l. at the same place, beating Cardock and Griffin. He also won the King's 100 guineas at Lewes, beating Skyscraper, at three heats, the first being a dead heat. After which he was so highly esteemed that he become a stallion in his lordship's stud at 12 guineas a mare. This horse is the sire of the following running horses in England: Johnquil, Petworth, Matrana, Rosalba, Chesnut Colt out of Bobtail, Chesnut Colt out of Rosemary, Humbug, Lazarus, Raginier, Apollo, Gulliver, Tag, Louisa, Tipstaff, Mr. Heathcote's Filly out of Reeves, Alchymist, Clodhopper, Grey Filly his R. H. Lampadosa, Mars, Mary, Matrance, Bay Filly Mr. Brown's, Grey Filly, Mr. Radcliff's, Tax, Tipstaff and Bobtail.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 20th, 1805.

For Sale, or Lease,

THAT large and convenient TAVERN, situated in the centre of the town of Lynchburg, at the corner of the street leading to the court-house and jail, and not more than thirty yards from both, opposite Lynch's warehouse and the street leading from the ferry in the said town. The tavern contains four rooms and a bar on the first floor, including two very large rooms, suitable for a ball and dining room, with a sliding partition to the ball room. The second floor contains six rooms, one the size of the ball room, and the others suitable for lodging rooms, with an excellent garret. This tavern has a large portico the full length of the house, also a good dry cellar, and a well opposite the door, together with a kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, and a stable with twenty-two stalls therein, with a spacious garden and yard leading to the stable.—Other improvements will be made to suit the purchaser or leaser. It is deemed unnecessary to state the great value of the above property, or say more as to the advantage arising from so central and eligible a stand for a tavern, as it is presumed no person would be inclined to purchase or lease the same without viewing the premises, there being no doubt but they would be better satisfied after seeing the convenient situation, than any information they could get from this advertisement.

A liberal credit will be given to any person desirous of the purchase, or an advantageous lease.

For further particulars apply to William Rose, jr. Richmond, or the subscriber residing about three miles from Lynchburg.

SAMUEL SCOTT.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received by the Rolla from London, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

amongst which are the following articles:

LONDON Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Quiltings and Dimities,
Handsome fashionable worked and laced Muslins,
3-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diapers,
8-4, 8-10 and 10-16 Damask Table Cloths,
Gentlemen's white and brown Cotton Stockings,
Ladies' elegant laced white do.
Do. Tortoise-shell bent and braid Combs,
Chintzes, Calicoes and Furniture,
Gentlemen's black fashionable Hats,
Do. drab beaver do.
Do. do. patent silk do.
Umbrellas,
Boys' Morocco Caps, plain and furr'd,
Best Hemp Roles,
English White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, ground in oil, and Verdigrease,
Prussian and Fig Blue,
Best Boiled Oil in jars,
Durham Mustard, &c. &c.

Which added to their present stock, and those expected (daily) from Liverpool, will render their assortment general.

May 7th, 1805. (wtf.)

FOR CHERBOURG,

The copper bottom'd SHIP

MARTHA,

Captain PETRIE,

Burthen about 630 Hhds. having two thirds her cargo now engaged—is expected to sail by the 15th July, and will take 100 *a* 150 Hhds. Tobacco on a moderate freight.—For terms apply to

JOHN NEWELL, Jun. Norfolk;

OR,

BROWN, RIVES & Co.

Richmond, 1st June, 1805. 4w

RUN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 16th of April, a Negro Man by the name of MOSES: he is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, between 35 and 40 years old, has a bushy head of hair, straddles a good deal in his walk, from wearing a truss; is much addicted to strong liquor, and when drunk, and at all times, a sulky and insolent fellow. He has twice before made an attempt to get off, and was once taken at City Point, trying to get on board a vessel. He is well acquainted in many parts of the state, having travelled formerly with me and driven my carriage 'till within a few years. I will give TEN DOLLARS if he is taken within the county of Mecklenburg and brought home, or TWENTY DOLLARS to have him secured in any jail, so that I get him again. J. NELSON.

Mecklenburg, 29th May, 1805.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 16th day of March, 1805,

BETWEEN

Charles Macmurdo, administrator of George Macmurdo, *Plaintiff*,

AND

John Thompson and Patrick Stewart, executors of John Ravenscroft, deceased, and Daniel Fisher, William Starke, junior, and Belfield Starke, executors of Bolling Starke, deceased, and John Starke Ravenscroft, *Defendants*.

THE defendants John Thompson and Patrick Stewart not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 6th of March, 1805.

BETWEEN

John D. Orr, Plaintiff,

AND

Ferdinando Fairfax, Francis Keene, & Sarah Fairfax, Defendants,

THE *defendant Sarah Fairfax not having entered her appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel,* it is ordered, *that the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.*

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

DOCTOR WILSON

Has removed his *Apothecary Shop* to the lower floor of the Bell Tavern, where he has a general supply of

MEDICINES,

And other articles in the Apothecary line—among which are,

Peruvian Bark.	Manna.
Colombo.	Senna.
Augustura.	Glauber Salts.
Cascarilla.	Opium.
Simarouba.	Ipecacunnha.
Camomile Flowers.	Tartar Emetic.
Castor Oil.	Salt of Tartar.
Rhubarb.	Cream of Tartar.
Jalup.	&c. &c. &c.
Calomel.	

Also,

PAINTERS' COLOURS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Red and white Lead.	Verdigrise.
Spanish Brown.	Prussian Blue.
Yellow Ochre.	Drop Lake.
Flake White.	Patent Yellow.
Spanish Whiting.	&c. &c. &c.

He takes the liberty to observe, that every article of Medicine in his shop is of that quality only which he uses in his practice as a physician: that before he professed the practice of physic, he had the honor to have the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred on him in the University of Pennsylvania: hence he presumes that his pretensions to judge of the quality of Medicine are at least respectable.

Physicians, Merchants, and others, who may be pleased to patronize him, shall have their orders put up on the lowest terms.

☞ Persons of needy circumstances will be prescribed for, GRATIS, by paying the retail price of his Medicines

Richmond, May 14, 1805.

United States of America, fifth Circuit in the Virginia District,

May term, 1805.

Thomas R. Rootes, administrator de bonis non of Joseph Smith and John Smith, deceased, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Samuel Gist, Martin Pearkes, and Mary his wife, late Mary Anderson, and Benjamin Toler, Defendants.

THE defendants Samuel Gist, and Martin Pearkes and Mary his wife, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. R'ts

A Copy—Teste,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Cl'k.

Blank Bills of Exchange

For Sale at this Office.